

VOTE “NO” ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

(Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in my nearly 27 years in the United States Air Force, I learned that one of the most critical elements necessary to overcome a determined enemy is the element of surprise. Based on my experience and the proven battle-tested history of the many successful conflicts that our Nation has endured over the years, I must stand in opposition to House Concurrent Resolution 28.

Surprise is a tactical element best determined by field commanders based on battlefield conditions. As such, decisions on troop movements should be made by commanders in the field, not politicians in Washington. Should this bill pass, we give up the element of surprise, we break the trust and relationship we have built with the Afghan people and our allies, and the sacrifice of our young men and women in uniform would be meaningless if we simply walk away.

General Petraeus said, “The Taliban and al Qaeda obviously would trumpet this as a victory, as a success. Needless to say, it would completely undermine everything that our troopers have fought so much for and sacrificed so much for.”

I urge my colleagues to vote “no.”

GIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM A CHANCE TO WORK

(Mr. BUTTERFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, President Obama signed the historic Affordable Care Act into law. Since that time, we have seen an all-out assault by the special interests and health insurance companies.

Americans are tired of this debate. They are tired of the misinformation. Congress must stand up for the middle class. We must protect families. We must stop companies from arbitrarily canceling coverage after patients become sick, prevent children from being denied coverage due to preexisting conditions, and never again let insurance companies place lifetime limits on health coverage.

Mr. Speaker, let's give the reform a chance to work. Reject the special interests and extreme rhetoric. Make sure every American family is protected when it comes to health care.

DISCIPLINED SPENDING BY CONGRESS

(Mr. CHAFFETZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, the United States Congress is the only place that I know of that we talk about trillions of dollars, trillion with a “T.”

How much is \$1 trillion? It is a number so large it is hard to get your arms around it. But if you were to spend \$1 million a day, \$1 million every day, it would take you almost 3,000 years to get to \$1 trillion.

This Nation right now is more than \$14 trillion in debt. The country is going to spend more than \$3.5 trillion over 12 months. More than \$220 billion was added to our debt just last month.

Somehow, some way, this government has got to recognize that we are going to have to do more with less; that the proper role of government does not allow us to unilaterally use this, the voting card of the United States Congress, as the biggest credit card that has ever faced this planet. We have to do more with less. We have to be disciplined.

CUTS TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND STEM EDUCATION

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to talk about a crisis that our country is facing. We all know that our Nation's future strength is directly dependent upon our commitment to a robust science agenda. The cuts to our Nation's science programs in the CR threaten to set our Nation back even as we continue to look forward to our future.

An investment in science is about ensuring our Nation's memories are honored, by investing in dreams that are yet even brighter. As an author of the first bipartisan America COMPETES Act, we responded to many top academic, corporate and business leaders who knew that investments in STEM education is what will ensure that our Nation's future science and engineering leaders will never need to leave our shores in order to obtain a world-class education.

December 2010 was one of our finest hours when, as a Congress, we returned to our triumphant moment of passing the comprehensive, bipartisan America COMPETES Reauthorization Act, to provide our Nation with a roadmap for investing in our global economic competitiveness and our future growth.

Mr. Speaker, our country cannot afford to go backwards by giving up on science and innovation.

An investment in science is about ensuring America's memories are honored by investing in dreams that are even brighter.

We all have a responsibility to preserve this vision in order to help rebuild our economy.

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UNAFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE ACT

(Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, our colleagues on

the other side of the aisle continue to refer to the so-called health care reform bill as the Affordable Health Care Act. There are a lot of questions 1 year after passage. But one question has been answered. It is not the Affordable Medical Care Act. It is the Unaffordable Medical Care Act.

Why do I say that? Well, HHS has decided to give over 1,000 waivers to businesses, to unions, and now even to States because they find they can't afford what is required in the bill. Secondly, I haven't met a single constituent whose health care cost by way of their insurance policies or programs has gone down. They have all gone up as a direct result of the bill passed on this floor and signed by the President.

So let's at least have some truth in labeling. It is not the Affordable Health Care Act. It is increasingly becoming the Unaffordable Health Care Act.

WE WILL NOT GO BACK

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Friday, March 25, marks the 100th anniversary of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire. The deaths of 146 workers—mostly young women—were avoidable. If the owners of the factory had not locked the doors to the stairwells and exits, if they had installed a stable fire escape or put in sprinklers, many of those lives would not have been painfully and tragically lost.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union didn't just mourn the victims—they organized. Their activism resulted in the passage of major worker protections—not just new fire-safety laws but laws against the 7-day work weeks and child labor. The Triangle tragedy helped expand the right to union representation—a voice at work.

One hundred years later, we confront a coordinated effort to roll back those hard-fought gains. Just as the Triangle fire spurred people into action, the anti-working family agenda of Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker has mobilized millions. The message is clear: We will not go back.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

(Mr. FATTAH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FATTAH. Let me wish everyone a happy St. Patty's Day.

It is unfortunate that we have so much effort here in the House to recite the problem rather than to focus on solutions. We hear this discussion about our national debt. We have these paltry efforts. We cut \$6 billion on the same day that the debt went up \$72 billion. We have a proposal by the majority to address the debt by cutting 1½ percent out of a small corner of the budget, doing serious damage to our Nation's

efforts in education and science and innovation.

I would hope that we would think for a minute about what we could actually do to take America's exceptional past and create a real roadmap for our Nation's future, ensuring it on a fiscal footing that will be stronger.

I have introduced this morning H.R. 1125. It is a proposal to address the Nation's debt and create a debt-free America. I invite the House to debate on it.

PROVIDING FOR THE EXPENSES OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE 112TH CONGRESS

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 147 and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 147

Resolved,

SECTION 1. COMMITTEE EXPENSES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, there shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives, in accordance with this primary expense resolution, not more than the amount specified in subsection (b) for the expenses (including the expenses of all staff salaries) of each committee named in such subsection.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, \$12,235,047; Committee on Armed Services, \$15,050,528; Committee on the Budget, \$12,066,370; Committee on Education and the Workforce, \$16,692,508; Committee on Energy and Commerce, \$22,409,582; Committee on Ethics, \$5,868,311; Committee on Financial Services, \$17,399,282; Committee on Foreign Affairs, \$17,904,940; Committee on Homeland Security, \$16,887,448; Committee on House Administration, \$10,516,013; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, \$10,307,500; Committee on the Judiciary, \$16,802,812; Committee on Natural Resources, \$15,739,532; Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, \$21,226,108; Committee on Rules, \$6,783,970; Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, \$13,346,273; Committee on Small Business, \$6,874,000; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, \$19,830,446; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, \$7,285,256; and Committee on Ways and Means, \$19,602,731.

SEC. 2. FIRST SESSION LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount provided for in section 1 for each committee named in subsection (b), not more than the amount specified in such subsection shall be available for expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2011, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2012.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, \$6,189,494; Committee on Armed Services, \$7,525,264; Committee on the Budget, \$6,033,185; Committee on Education and the

Workforce, \$8,346,254; Committee on Energy and Commerce, \$10,980,940; Committee on Ethics, \$2,824,535; Committee on Financial Services, \$8,441,264; Committee on Foreign Affairs, \$8,952,470; Committee on Homeland Security, \$8,443,724; Committee on House Administration, \$4,949,176; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, \$5,153,750; Committee on the Judiciary, \$8,401,406; Committee on Natural Resources, \$7,869,766; Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, \$10,613,054; Committee on Rules, \$3,391,985; Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, \$6,685,637; Committee on Small Business, \$3,214,891; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, \$9,915,223; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, \$3,602,745; and Committee on Ways and Means, \$9,801,365.

SEC. 3. SECOND SESSION LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount provided for in section 1 for each committee named in subsection (b), not more than the amount specified in such subsection shall be available for expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2012, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2013.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, \$6,045,553; Committee on Armed Services, \$7,525,264; Committee on the Budget, \$6,033,185; Committee on Education and the Workforce, \$8,346,254; Committee on Energy and Commerce, \$11,428,642; Committee on Ethics, \$3,043,776; Committee on Financial Services, \$8,958,018; Committee on Foreign Affairs, \$8,952,470; Committee on Homeland Security, \$8,443,724; Committee on House Administration, \$5,566,837; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, \$5,153,750; Committee on the Judiciary, \$8,401,406; Committee on Natural Resources, \$7,869,766; Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, \$10,613,054; Committee on Rules, \$3,391,985; Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, \$6,660,637; Committee on Small Business, \$3,659,109; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, \$9,915,223; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, \$3,682,512; and Committee on Ways and Means, \$9,801,366.

(c) REVIEW OF USE OF FUNDS IN FIRST SESSION.—None of the amounts provided for in section 1 for a committee named in subsection (b) may be available for expenses of the committee after March 15, 2012, unless the chair or ranking minority member of the committee appears and presents testimony at a hearing of the Committee on House Administration held prior to such date to review the committee's use of the amounts provided for in section 1 during the first session of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress and to determine whether the amount specified in subsection (b) with respect to the committee should be updated on the basis of the review.

SEC. 4. VOUCHERS.

Payments under this resolution shall be made on vouchers authorized by the committee involved, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved in the manner directed by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 5. REGULATIONS.

Amounts made available under this resolution shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1076, PROHIBITING FEDERAL FUNDING OF NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 174 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 174

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1076) to prohibit Federal funding of National Public Radio and the use of Federal funds to acquire radio content. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. NUGENT. For the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER). During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. NUGENT. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 174 provides for a closed rule for consideration of H.R. 1076. The rule provides for ample debate on this bill and gives Members of both the minority and the majority an opportunity to participate in the debate.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this rule and the underlying bill. H.R. 1076 prohibits direct funding to NPR—National Public Radio. In fiscal year 2010, NPR received over \$5 million in direct Federal funding from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Department of Education, the Department of Commerce, and the National Endowment for the Arts. Moreover, hundreds of public radio stations received direct radio grants in the amount of \$67 million. Radio stations can use these grants for whatever they want. It's unrestricted. Often, stations use these funds to pay dues to NPR and pay fees for NPR programming. According to NPR's Web site, they are "an independent, self-supporting media organization." However, they also admit their revenue "comes primarily from fees paid by their member stations." In fact, membership dues and station programming fees account for 36 percent of NPR funding.